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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/041,881	RASMUSSEN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Wai Lam	2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are rejected.
7)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,8 and 13</u> is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>05/31/2002.</u>
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 1, 8, 13 are objected to because of the following informalities. Appropriate

correction is required.

There is a spelling error in claim 1, 8, and 13 where the claims recite

"enabling a user to halt said video stream so **at** ...". For the purpose of examination,

"at" is assumed to be "as".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 8 recites the limitation "said specific format". There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purpose of examination it

will be assumed that "said specific format" is "a specific format".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1.   Claim 1 – 5, 8 – 9, 11 – 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,615,408 (Kaiser et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No.

6,349,410 (Lortz), in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,826,597 (Lonnroth et al.).

As to claim 1, Kaiser et al. teaches a method of creating links to enhanced content (action resources) on a video stream. Kaiser et al. teaches that placement zones each comprise one or more frames in a video production (video stream), each corresponds to a trigger zone (Column 6, lines 9 – 13). Kaiser et al. also teaches that the trigger triggers an action selection interface (ASI) indication that communicates a visual indication of the ASI indication to a display (Column 8, lines 14 – 23). Kaiser et al. also teaches users are allowed to select among selectable actions rendered on the display (Column 5, lines 41 – 42). Furthermore, Kaiser et al. teaches selectable actions are provided by links to action resources (enhanced content)(Column 8, lines 51 – 52). Therefore, links to enhanced content (action resources) are created on a video stream.

Kaiser et al. fails to teach the method comprising enabling a user to halt said video stream so as to provide a single video frame for viewing.

However, Lortz teaches storing a uniform resource locator (URL) associated with the incoming signal stream being displayed, pausing display of the incoming single stream and obtaining and displaying the web content associated with the URL (Column 2, lines 15 – 22). Lortz also teaches when the user wants to access the web content referenced by the most recent URL (enhanced content), the user presses the forward button (Column 3, lines 52 – 54). Lortz further teaches during the web page loading time, the display shows a freeze frame of the incoming signal (Column 3, lines 61 – 65). This reads on

enabling a user to halt said video stream so as to provide a single video frame for viewing.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the system of Kaiser et al., using the method of displaying a freeze frame when using enhanced content of Lortz, for the purpose of allowing a user to continue watching a video stream from where left off after he is done using the enhanced content by pausing the current video stream (Column 2, lines 6 – 10, Column 3, lines 61 – 65, Column 4, lines 10 – 11).

Kaiser et al. also teaches visual indication of the availability of an action selection interface (ASI 6200) can be depicted by visual highlight 6500 (geometric outline to identify a hot spot) in Figure 6B of the image referencing a product 6100 (Column 10, lines 20 – 27) so that a user can select one or more selectable actions from the ASI (Column 9, lines 45 – 48). This reads on overlaying a portion of said single video frame with a geometric outline to identify a hot spot on said video frame.

Kaiser et al. also teaches assigning enhancement attributes (visual attributes) to said hot spot (visual highlight). Kaiser et al. teaches that the visual highlight (hot spot) is implemented with HTML wherein the height and width (visual attributes) of the table and its cells are suitably selected for the size of the visual highlight (hot spot) (Column 10, lines 26 – 30). Therefore, enhancement attributes (width and height) are assigned to the visual highlight (hot spot).

Kaiser et al. fails to teach storing said hot spot and said attributes in a generic format (XML format for hot spot and XSL format for attributes).

However, Lonnroth et al. teaches that the hot spot and attributes can be represented and stored in a generic format (XML format). Kaiser et al. teaches that hot spot (visual highlight) can be represented in a HTML format (Column 10, line 26 – 27). Lonnroth et al. also teaches that the indication of availability of an ASI (hot spot) is part of ASI characterization (Column 8, lines 36 – 37). Lonnroth also teaches that the ASI characterization is implemented with HTML (47- 51). Lonnroth further teaches that HTML formatted documents can be translated to a XML formatted documents (Column 6, lines 40 – 43). Therefore, the HTML representation of the ASI characterization which incorporates the indication of availability of an ASI (hot spot) can be converted and stored in XML. Lonnroth also teaches that a XSL style sheet contain instructions about how each type of data item that can be contained in an XML document should be formatted (Column 8, lines 22 – 24). Therefore, hot spot and attributes (within ASI characterization) can be stored in a generic form.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the HTML format for storing ASI characterization that includes hot spot and attributes of Kaiser et al., using the XML format of Lonnroth et al., for the purpose of allowing multiple devices to be controlled by the exact same application code, thereby saving time and cost for making different versions of the same application (Column 10, lines 55 – 59).

Kaiser et al. fails to teach translating said hotspot and said attributes from said generic format (XML format for ASI characterization) into a first format (HTML format using XSL style sheet that fits a first specific client device).

However, Lonnroth et al. teaches translating XML formatted documents into client specific responses that conform to the format required by the clients by applying XSL style sheets (attributes) (Column 3, lines 20 – 32). Further, each type of client device is associated with its own XSL style sheet (Column 8, lines 39 – 40) and the XSL style sheet for a specific type of client device causes the XML document to be transformed into HTML documents (Column 8, lines 54 – 60). Therefore, XML formatted hot spot can be transformed by the application of XSL style sheet into a HTML format to fit a first specific client device. This reads on the present claim limitation.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the formatting of hot spot and attributes of Kaiser et al., using the XML format and XSL style sheets to convert the generic format into a first HTML format of Lonnroth et al., for the purpose of allowing multiple devices to be controlled by the exact same application code, thereby saving time and cost for making different versions of the same application (Column 10, lines 55 – 59).

Kaiser et al. also teaches embedding said hot spot and said attributes in said first format (HTML format using XSL style sheet that fits a first specific client device) into a video stream. Kaiser et al. also teaches that visual indication of

the ASI indication (visual highlight with enhancement attributes) is provided to a

content integrator that integrates the visual portions of the video productions and

the visuals from the ASI interpreter (Column 8, lines 17 – 23, Column 10, lines 26

– 34). Kaiser et al. further teaches the visual indication is implemented with

HTML (Column 8, lines 26 – 27). Therefore, Kaiser et al. teaches embedding the

hotspot and said attributes into the video stream. The embedding of the hot spot

6500 and its associated formatting attribute are also illustrated in Figure 6B.

As to claim 2, see rejection of claim 1 for corresponding limitations.

Kaiser et al. fails to teach translating said hot spot and said attributes form

said generic format into a second format.

However, Lonnroth et al. teaches translating generic format (XML) into a

second format (HTML format using XSL style sheet that fits a second specific

client device). As discussed above, Lonnroth et al. teaches translating said

generic (XML) format into a first format (HTML format using XSL style sheet that

fits a first specific client device). Lonnroth et al. teaches that each type of client

device is associated with a corresponding XSL sheet (Column 8, lines 39 – 40).

Therefore, Lonnroth et al. teaches that a second format (HTML format using XSL

style sheet that fits a second specific client device) can be derived for a second

type of client devices because there is a different XSL style sheet corresponding

to the second type of client device. This reads on the present claim limitation.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the methods of Kaiser et al., using the

translation of the generic format to a XSL styled HTML format using a different

XSL style sheet from the first format of Lonnroth et al., for the purpose of allowing

multiple devices to be controlled by the exact same application code, thereby

saving time and cost for making different versions of the same application

(Column 10, lines 55 – 59).

Kaiser et al. also teaches embedding said hot spot and said attributes in

said second format into a video stream. As discussed above, Kaiser et al.

teaches embedding said hot spot and said attributes in said first format (HTML

format using XSL style sheet that fits a first specific client device) that is a HTML

document into a video stream. Since the only difference between the first and

second format is the format that the data is represented, embedding the second

format (HTML format using XSL style sheet that fits a second specific client

device) into a video stream can use the same procedure as embedding the first

format into the video stream.

As to claim 3, see rejection of claim 1 for the corresponding limitations.

Kaiser et al. fails to teach wherein said translating is accomplished by an

XSL translator.

However, Lonnroth et al. teaches that the translating from a generic format

(XML format) to a first format (XSL styled HTML format) is accomplished by a

XSL engine (XSL translator) (Column 9, 1 – 10) for the same purposes and

motivation as discussed above.

As to claim 4, see rejection of claim 2 for the corresponding limitation.

Kaiser et al. fails to teach wherein said first format is adapted to be displayed on a first set top box and said second format is adapted to be displayed on a second set top box.

However, Lonnroth et al. teaches XSL style sheets are applied to the same generic format (XML format) to create different formats as discussed above. Lonnroth et al. also teaches the conversion technique (generic format to first or second format) is employed to allow software applications to work with any type of client for which XSL style sheets are defined (Column 10, lines 35 – 38). Lonnroth et al. further teaches set-top box as one such client (Column 10, lines 55 – 60). Therefore, two different types of set top box (two different type of clients) with defined XSL style sheets will have two different formats after the application of two different XSL style sheets, and the two different formats are adapted to be displayed by the respective particular type of clients (set top boxes). This reads on the present claim limitation.

As to claim 5, Lonnroth et al. teaches a first format and a second format can be translated from the same generic format using different XSL style sheets as discussed above. Lonnroth et al. also teaches that XSL style sheets contain formatting rules that may indicate font type, color, size and position (visual attributes) (Column 8, lines 25 – 30). Lonnroth et al. further teaches the format of the resulting document required by a client will vary based on the XSL style sheets (Column 9, lines 5 – 10). Therefore, different client resulting documents will have different formats when different XSL style sheets are used to transform

the document. This reads on the claimed first format (format using one XSL style sheet) comprises a first set of visual attributes (one type of formatting described by one XSL style sheet) and a second format (second type of formatting described by a second XSL style sheet) comprises a second set of visual attributes. Since the two style sheets specify different (varying) formatting rules, at least one visual attribute will be dissimilar.

As to claim 8, Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. teaches a method of creating links to enhanced content (action resources) on a video stream as using a template (XML document containing ASI characterization and XSL style sheet). As discussed in claim 1, Kaiser et al. teaches a method of creating links to enhanced content on a video stream. Also discussed in claim 1, Lonnroth et al. teaches using XSL style sheets to modify the XML document (XML formatted ASI characterization) to a certain format for a certain type of client device as discussed in claim 2. Therefore, XSL style sheets and the XML document serves as a template to create enhanced content on a video stream.

Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. also teaches creating a template (XML format of the ASI characterization and XSL style sheet) that defines at least one attribute (visual attribute) for a hot spot (visual indication). As discussed in claim 1, Lonnroth et al. teaches converting ASI characterization from HTML to XML format. Lonnroth et al. also teaches that XSL style sheet are generated based on service definition of a particular type of client device (Column 8, lines 50 – 52). Therefore, a template (XML format of the ASI characterization and XSL style

sheet) is created. Also discussed in claim 1, Kaiser et al. teaches ASI characterization contains the hot spot (visual highlight, or indication of availability of ASI) information (Column 8, lines 36 – 38 of Kaiser et al.), wherein the visual highlight is constructed with an HTML table that has a defined height and width (Column 10, lines 20 – 30. Therefore, the XML format of ASI characterization (XML part of template) defines a visual attribute (height and width) for the hot spot.

Lortz teaches enabling a user to halt said video stream so as to provide a single video frame for viewing as discussed in claim 1.

Kaiser et al. teaches overlaying a portion of said single video frame with a geometric outline to identify said hot spot based on said template as discussed in claim 1. Note that the Kaiser et al. teaches that the visual highlight (hot spot) is created by an HTML with defined height and width attributes (Column 10, 26 – 30). These attributes are located in the ASI characterization (Column 8, lines 36 – 38). Further, the ASI characterization is stored in an XML format as discussed in claim 1. Therefore, the present claim limitation is met.

Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. also teaches assigning at least one attribute (visual attribute) to said hot spot (visual highlight) based on said template (XML format of the ASI characterization and XSL style sheet). Lonnroth et al. teaches the use of a XML format for the ASI characterization as discussed in claim 1. Kaiser et al. teaches that the height and width (visual attribute) defines the hot spot (visual highlight). Therefore, the height and width attributes

(which are contained in the XML format of ASI characterization) are assigned to the hot spot based on the template (XML format of the ASI characterization and XSL style sheet). This reads on the present claim limitation.

Kaiser et al. teaches embedding said hot spot and said attributes in a specific format (HTML format) into a video stream as discussed in claim 1.

As to claim 9, see rejection of claim 8 for corresponding limitations. As discussed in claim 8, the template (XML format of ASI characterization and XSL style) contains the height and width attribute (visual attributes) for the hot spot (visual highlight). Therefore, the template comprises a visual attribute (height and width of HTML indicative of the visual highlight (hot spot)).

As to claim 11, see rejection of claim 8 and note that Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. also teach wherein said template comprises a URL link attribute. Lonnroth et al. teaches ASI characterization can be stored in an XML format as discussed in claim 1. Kaiser et al. further teaches that ASI characterization provide selectable actions that are URL links to action resources (enhanced contents) (Column 8, lines 44 – 53). Therefore, the template (XML format of ASI characterization and XSL style sheet) comprises URL links to visual highlight (hot spot).

As to claim 12, see rejection of claim 8 for corresponding limitations.

Kaiser et al. fails to teach wherein said template comprises an attribute that determines the set top box used to display said hot spot.

However, Lonnroth et al. teaches that the XML document (XML format of ASI characterization) contains metadata (attribute) that identifies the particular client and the device type of client (Column 9, lines 30 – 34). Lonnroth et al. further teaches set-top box as one such client (Column 10, lines 55 – 60). Therefore, the metadata contained in the XML formatted document (template) contains the attribute that determines the set top box used to display said hot spot. This reads on the claim limitation.

As to claim 13, Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. teaches a method of creating customized links to enhanced content (action resources) on a video stream using a template (XML format of ASI characterization) as discussed in claim 8.

Lortz teaches enabling a user to halt said video stream so as to provide a single video frame for viewing as discussed in claim 1.

Kaiser et al. teaches overlaying a portion of said single video frame with a geometric outline to identify said hot spot on said single video frame as discussed in claim 1.

Kaiser et al. also and Lonnroth et al. teaches assigning at least one attribute (visual attribute) to said hot spot based on said template (XML format of ASI characterization) as discussed in claim 8.

Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. teaches storing said hot spot and said attributes in a generic format (XML hot spot format and XSL attribute format) as discussed in claim 1.

Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. teaches translating said hot spot and said attributes from said generic format (XML format containing hot spot information and XSL format containing attributes) into a first format as discussed in claim 1. As discussed in claim 1, the translating is done by using XSL style sheets, therefore, the translating is being done with said template (XML format of ASI characterization).

Kaiser et al. also teaches embedding said hot spot and said attributes in said first format into a video stream as discussed in claim 1.

As to claim 14, see rejection of claims 2 and 13 for corresponding limitations. Lonnroth et al. also teaches that XSL style sheet are generated based on service definition of a particular type of client device (Column 8, lines 50 – 52). Therefore, the attributes within the XSL style sheet (part of template) are changed based on a particular client device. This reads on the present claim limitation.

As to claim 15, see rejections of claims 3 and 13 for the corresponding limitations.

As to claim 16, see rejections of claims 4 and 13 for the corresponding limitations.

As to claim 17, see rejections of claims 5 and 13 for the corresponding limitations.

As to claim 18, see rejections of claims 6 and 13 for the corresponding limitations.

As to claim 19, see rejection of claim 1 for the corresponding limitations. Kaiser et al. also teaches displaying said hot spot using a first set top box (device in Figure 3 enclosed by the dotted line) on a video screen (display 1200 in Figure 3). As illustrated in Figure 6B, hot spot 6500 is displayed on display 1200 corresponding to Figure 3.

Kaiser et al. also teaches allowing a viewer to access said hot spot whereby said viewer may access said enhanced content (Column 10, lines 51 – 61). As illustrated in Figure 6C, the viewer is presented with enhanced content (selectable actions) 6300.

As to claim 20, see rejections of claims 2, 4, and 19 for corresponding limitations. As discussed in claim 4, Lonnroth et al. teaches that the first and second format are different because different XSL style sheets are used to transform the generic format into two different format. Therefore, hot spot and said attributes can be displayed with a set top box in the same manner as the display of hot spot and attributes on the first set top box as discussed in claim 19, wherein the display format of the second set top box is different from the display format of the first set top box. As discussed, the hot spot and attributes displayed on a second set top box is the same hot spot data with a different XSL style sheet for a different formatting. Therefore, the allowing a viewer to access said hot spot whereby said viewer may access said enhanced content also follows the same procedure as to the first set top box as discussed in claim 19.

As to claim 21, see rejections of claims 3 and 19 for the corresponding limitations.

As to claim 22, see rejections of claims 4 and 21 and note that the set top boxes are different because they are physically two different set top boxes.

As to claim 23, see rejections of claims 5 and 21 for the corresponding limitations.

2.   Claim 6, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,615,408 (Kaiser et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,349,410 (Lortz), in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,826,597 (Lonnroth et al.) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,774,664 (Hidary et al.).

As to claim 6, see rejection of claim 2 for the corresponding limitation. Kaiser et al. also teaches that ASI characterization provides one or more selectable actions and the selectable actions are links to action resources (Column 8, lines 44 – 53). Kaiser et al. further teaches that the action resources are implemented with HTML pages (Column 8, lines 57 - 58). Therefore, the links to the action resources (HTML pages) are URLs. Lonnroth et al. further teaches that ASI characterization can be changed into a first and a second format as discussed in claims 1 and 2. Therefore, both the first and second format contains ASI characterization, which provides a first and a second set of URLs to the respective formats.

Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. fails to teach wherein said first set of

URLs and said second set of URLs having at least one dissimilar URL link.

However, Hidary et al. teaches that a different stream of URLs can be sent

to each user or collection of users (Column 6, lines 55 – 62). Therefore, each

user or collection of users can receive different URLs based on personalized

interests.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the URLs of Kaiser et al., using the

personalized URLs of Hidary et al., for the purpose of enabling each user to

receive URLs which are uniquely relevant to their interests, demographics,

history, or behavior in the system (Column 7, lines 3 – 6).

As to claim 24, see rejections of claims 6 and 21 for the corresponding

limitations.

3.   Claim 7, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S.

Patent No. 6,615,408 (Kaiser et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,349,410 (Lortz), in

further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,826,597 (Lonnroth et al.) as applied to claim 2 above,

and further in view of HTML Specification 4.0 (HTML40).

As to claim 7, see rejections of claim 2 for corresponding limitations.

Kaiser et al. fails to teach werein said first format is adapted to a first

language and said second format is adapted to a second language.

However, the HTML40 teaches that HTML formatted documents (first and second format as discussed in claims 1 and 2) can have a language attribute to specify the base language of an element's attribute values and text content (Page 8 of HTML40). This reads on the present claim because different language attributes can be assigned to the two formats and therefore the first format would be adapted to a first language and a second format would be adapted to a second language.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the first and second format of Kaiser et al., using the language attribute of the HTML specification, for the purpose of allowing user agents to render content more meaningfully based on accepted cultural practice for a given language (Page 8).

As to claim 25, see rejections of claims 7 and 21 for the corresponding limitations.

4.   Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,615,408 (Kaiser et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,349,410 (Lortz), in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,826,597 (Lonnroth et al.) as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2002/0049790 (Ricker et al.).

As to claim 10, see rejection of claim 8 for the corresponding limitation.

Kaiser et al. and Lonnroth et al. fails to teach wherein the template comprises a language attribute for a hot spot.

However, Ricker et al. teaches that XML document can support multiple human readable languages and any display value can have multiple instances in plural languages, and can support as many languages as needed by duplicating the "value" element with different attributes and contents (¶77). Therefore, an XML document (part of template as discussed in claim 8) can have language attributes (as shown in code above ¶78) for a hot spot element.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the template of Kaiser et al., using the language attribute of Ricker et al., for the purpose of flexibility (¶77) to adapt to different users with different language proficiencies.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. U.S. Patent No. 5,774,666 (Portuesi) discloses hot spots that contains URL links. U.S. Patent No. 6,867,789 (Allen) teaches using XSL to translate XML documents into HTML documents by applying XSL style sheets. U.S. Patent No. 6,496,981 (Wistendahl et al.) teaches hot spots with links in a moving video.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wai Lam whose telephone number is (571) 272-2827. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JOHN MILLER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600